

20725

Z/008/61/055/005/001/001
E073/E335

9.4300 (1043, 1150, 1164)

AUTHOR: Buchta, Milan

TITLE: Fixing Electrical Contacts Onto Transparent
Semiconducting Layers Deposited on Glass

PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1961, Vol. 55, No. 5,
pp. 542 - 546

TEXT: The use of semiconducting oxide layers for heating of glass vessels is very attractive but difficulties are encountered with fixing contacts for feeding the current to the semiconducting layer. Attempts to glue the electrical contacts were not successful; either the glue did not hold or it had very bad conductivity. The best results were achieved with soldering. To make this possible, a thin metal film has to be deposited onto the semiconducting layer. To form such a metal film the method of "ignition silver" was used, which is used currently for depositing silver layers on ceramic, porcelain or glass objects. The spot to serve as a contact is rubbed with a solution of the silver (finely dispersed metallic silver with a fluxing medium) and the object is heated to about
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x

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500 - 550 °C. As a result, a compact silver coating is obtained, which adheres well to the base. The maximum temperature to which the solution in the glass can be heated will depend on the fusion point of the solder. Tin solders can be used but it may be more advantageous to use lead solders which have a higher fusion point. The semiconducting layer (chloride solutions of the appropriate metal) is sprayed onto the hot glass vessel and there forms a transparent semiconducting layer. To obtain a uniform layer the vessel is rotated during the spraying operation, which is terminated on the basis of interference colours. The best solution to apply is 100 g tin chloride (pentrahydrate), 40 ml. concentrated hydrochloric acid, 1-1.5 g antimony trichloride and 80 ml. distilled water. A detailed description is given of the process of fixing the electrical contact. The best solder proved to be one composed of 10 parts of cadmium, 2 parts silver and 88 parts tin. The two possibilities of depositing electrical contacts are shown in Figs. 1a and b. Table 2 gives the resistance values (ohms) of the semiconducting layer deposited on a 250 ml. glass vessel for spraying times

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Fixing Electrical Contacts

between 3 and 10 sec. Contacts produced in the here described manner enable efficient heating of solutions inside glass vessels and the heating rate can be controlled easily by varying the voltage. Acknowledgments are expressed to S. Zahradnik for his assistance with the deposition of the semiconducting layers. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 4 references: 2 Czech and 2 non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: May 2, 1960

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20725

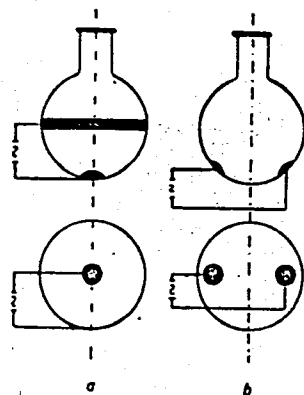
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Fitting Electrical Contacts

Fig. 1:

Table 2:



Tabulka II

Hodnoty odporu polovodiivé vrstvy nanesené na baňky 250 ml při různé době postřiku. Elektrický kontakt připevněn podle obr. 1a

Čas, sec	Odpor, Ω	Čas, sec	Odpor, Ω
3	380	7	47
4	240	8	30
5	170	9	20
6	80	10	14

Obr. 1

Dvě možnosti připevnění elektrických kontaktů na baňku

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CZ/4-60-3-16/44

AUTHOR: Buchta, O.

TITLE: Pretex - a New Aim in Contact Lamination of Polyesters.

PERIODICAL: Nová Technika, 1960, No. 3, pp. 125 - 126

ABSTRACT: The author refers to an article, published by the periodical "Technické noviny", 1959, Nr 39, and the book written by Sternschuss, Zvonář, Slezák and Kučera, entitled "Polyester Glass Laminates", published in 1959 by the SNTL, and then describes the mechanical and electrotechnical properties of glass laminates made from polyester resins. The basic processing methods are the molding at raised temperature and pressure, and the lamination at standard temperature. To avoid various shortcomings occurring in the course of processing, the "Pretex" method has been developed, showing the following characteristics: 1) The initiated polyester resin gels slowly; a medium-reactive polyester initiated by 2% methylethyl ketone peroxide begins to gelatinize at a temperature of 22-24°C after a period of 20 hours only. 2) The method is more hygienic. 3) Each common type of varnishing spray gun may be used. 4) The impregnation of glass fabric between cylinders has been facilitated. 5) The quantity of activator

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CZ/4-60-3-16/44

Pretex - a New Aim in Contact Lamination of Polyesters.

dispersed to the fabric is adjustable. 6) A preactivation by an aqueous solution is also possible applying the cobaltorhodanide complex as promoter for the polymerization of polyesters. The "Pretex" method is applied by the n.p. Kovona (Kovona People's Enterprise) at Karviná. There are 4 photographs. ✓ C

Card 2/2

15. P350
15. 8200

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E112/E435

AUTHORS: Schreiber, Bruno and Buchta, Otakar

TITLE: Cobalt accelerators for polyester glass laminates

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, no. 5, 1962, 274-275

TEXT: The present investigation was stimulated by a previous discovery that ammonium tetrathiocyanato-cobalt may be an efficient polyester-resin drying accelerator. One of the great problems in the production of glass laminates is the lack of uniform hardening of the polyester resins. The quality of the hitherto used cobalt naphthenate accelerators varies considerably and although various products may contain identical concentrations of cobalt, their efficiencies may vary within wide limits. Variations are explained by differences of dispersibility of the accelerator in the resin; cobalt naphthenate is known to form molecular aggregates in the resin. The efficiency of the accelerator is inversely proportional to the size of the molecular aggregates. The cobalt thiocyanato compound has constant chemical and physicochemical characteristics and should, therefore, obviate difficulties connected with the variations of
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Z/009/62/000/005/002/002
E112/E435

Cobalt accelerators ...

cobalt naphthenate composition. The present paper compares cold gelation times of polyester resin Polylite 8000 (produced by Reichhold Chemie-Inc) in the presence of the following cobalt accelerators, using methyl-ethyl-ketone-peroxide as initiator:

- 1) cobalt naphthenate, dissolved in decaline (3.7% Co);
- 2) ammonium tetrathiocyanato cobalt, dissolved in dimethyl phthalate (2.53% Co);
- 3) cobalt naphthenate, dissolved in styrene (3.7% Co and 4) as per 3, but Co = 1.6%.

Results indicate that the cobalt naphthenates of different origin, though of identical Co-content, showed considerable deviations in drying efficiency. The use of the tetrathiocyanato compound gives reliable and reproducible results. This compound also permits determining the point of gelation with great accuracy as it is accompanied by a sharp colour change. The compound is manufactured in Czechoslovakia and sold under the trade name Accelerator U 100. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nyní Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technologie, Praha (State Research Institute for Materials and Technology, Prague) { Schreiber, Bruno }

Card 2/3

Cobalt accelerators ...

Z/009/62/000/005/002/002
E112/E435

: Kovona, n.p., Karviná (Buchta, Otakar)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1961

Card 3/3

SCHREIBER, Bruno; BUCHTA, Otakar

Cobaltous accelerators for glass reinforced polyester plastics. Chem prum 12 no.5:274-276 My '62.

1. Kovona, n.p., Karvina. 2. Nyni: Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha (for Schreiber).

BUCHTA, V.

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin and Slovakia; his 10th birthday. p.430.
BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Vol. 11, no. 7,
1956.

SOURCE: Last European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

BUCHTA, V.

An expert discussion on the pruning and nutrition of fruit trees.
p.438. BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava. Vol. 11,
no. 7, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

BUCHTA, V.

BUCHTA, V. 75 years of the Research Institute for Plant Protection in Budapest. p. 497.

Vol. 11, No. 8, 1956.

BIOLOGIA

SCIENCE

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, M-6
Nutbearing, Teas.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6401

Author : Buchta, Viktor

Inst : ~~Czechoslovak~~ Agricultural Academy

Title : Slovakian Achievements in the Field of Fruit
Tree Pruning, Particularly with Respect to
Apricots, Peaches and Almonds

Orig Pub : Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl.
vyroba, 1956, 29, No 5, 487-495

Abstract : The top of apricot trees is formed after 4 - 5
years, and the trees are thinned out in August
only, when they start to bear fruit. The
largest branches are also shortened during the
period of fruit bearing. A kettle shaped tree
top is formed after 3 - 4 years in peach trees.

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries, M-6
Nutbearing, Teas.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6401

Annual shoots are cut for 4 - 5 triple buds and the others for 2 - 3 buds when the tree starts to bear fruit. The pruning of almond trees is carried out in the same manner as in the case of peach trees but with minimum removal of shoots.

Card 2/2

BUCHTELE, J.

The construction of Italian highways. p.2.
(Silnice, Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

L 18158-63

APGC/SSD P1-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pe-4 GW.

ACCESSION NR: AP3004488

EWT(1)/FCG(w)/BDS/EEC-2/ES(v)

AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/

S/0048/63/027/008/1009/1011

AUTHOR: Bukhteyev, A.M.; By*din, Yu.F.

TITLE: Loss of electrons by fast Ca, Mg, Si and Fe atoms in encounters with N₂ and O₂ molecules /Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Electronic and Atomic Collisions held in Uzhgorod 2-9 Oct 1962/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, ser.fiz., v.27, no.8, 1963, 1009-1011

TOPIC TAGS: ionization cross section, meteor ionization, Ca, Mg, Si, Fe

ABSTRACT: Investigation of atomic collisions in the hundreds of eV range can be useful for elucidating the mechanism of meteor ionization. Radar measurements yield information on the electron density in meteor trails but no data on ions. In optical spectra of meteor trails there have been detected, in addition to neutral atom lines, lines corresponding to Ca, Mg, Si and Fe ions. In earlier studies the authors investigated ionization of fast alkali metal atoms in encounters with N₂ and O₂ molecules in the energy range from 100 to 2000 eV (Yu.F.By*din and A.M. Bukhteyev, Zhur.tekh.fiz., 30, 546, 1960). In the present work, despite certain difficulties, the authors attempted to determine the ionization cross sections for

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004488

positive fast Ca, Mg, Si and Fe atoms in collisions with nitrogen and oxygen molecules. The apparatus is diagramed in Fig.1 of the Enclosure. The determined ionization cross sections for Ca atoms are plotted versus the energy and velocity of the atoms for encounters with N₂ and O₂. The cross section for encounters with O₂ increases more rapidly with energy than the cross section for encounters with N₂. The cross section values for Fe, Si and Mg are given in a table. The experimental value of the ionization cross section for Ca-N₂ is of the same order of magnitude as the corresponding cross section deduced by D.W.Sida (Sbornik "Meteority", p.51, IL, M.1959) on the basis of meteor data. Orig.art.has: 1 formula, 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR im.A.F.Ioffe (Physical-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH, AS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 1/3

BUCHTIK, ALOIS

Co jsem videl na sovetських stavbach; zapisky ze studijni cesty do SSSR.
(Vyd. 1.) Praha, Svet sovetu, 1954. 133 p. (What I saw at Soviet construction
sites; travel notes of a study tour in the USSR. 1st ed. illus.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

BUCHTIK, C.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: POZEMNI STAVBY. Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1958.

BUCHTIK, C. Building in the Ostrava region from the viewpoint of the general investor.
p. 509.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

BUCHTIK, Cyril, inz.; LAMPL, Frantisek

Panel production during the winter season. Poz stavby 11
no.5:253-254 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Ostrava.

BUCHTIK, Cyril, inz.; LAMPL, Frantisek

Shortcomings of panel construction in the Ostrava area, and their reconstruction. Poz stavby 11 no.5:259-261 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Ostrava.

BUCHTIK, Cyril, inz.; LAMPL, Frantisek

Experience with the assembling of panel houses during the winter season, For stavby ll no.5:263 '63.

1. Pozemni stavby Ostrava.

BUCHUKURI, Ya.G.; CHAGUNAVA, V.T.; PANTSULAYA, T.V.

~~Roasting manganese sulfide in bulk.~~ Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 17 no.8:703-
710 '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Gruzinskiy politicheskoy institut im. S.M.Kirova, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno akademikom R.I. Agladze.
(Manganese sulfides) (Oxidation)

BUCHUKURI, Y. A. G

1 37-58-4-6811

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Buchukuri, (no initials given)

TITLE: On the Chemical Beneficiation of Manganese Slimes (K voprosu khimicheskogo obogashcheniya margantseykh shlamov)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 2, pp 175-182 (In Georgian)

ABSTRACT: A method of treatment based on the reaction of H_2S and MnO_2 , resulting in the formation of an Mn sulfide, which may then be reduced to a water-soluble Mn sulfate by H_2SO_4 has been developed to extract Mn from slimes obtained after the beneficiation of Mn ores. The use of flue gases is proposed for this purpose. Experimental investigation of the absorption of H_2S from coke gas by a mixture of slime (80%), water (20%), and an equal volume of wood filings demonstrated a high velocity of H_2S absorption despite the high volumetric rate of transmission of the gas through the absorbent. A high rate of absorption is also observed when a mixture of H_2S and CO_2 is employed. Comminution of the slime is recommended to ensure a high rate of absorption. The reaction between H_2S and MnO_2 proceeds identically both in reducing and in inert media. It was discovered that the degree of

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On the Chemical Beneficiation of Manganese Slimes

137-58-4-6811

purification from H_2S is not dependent upon the concentration thereof in the gas mixture. It is suggested that the Mn sulfate obtained by treatment of MnS by H_2SO_4 be converted to ammonium sulfate and Mn oxides, and that this be employed to solve the problem of rational employment of manganese industry wastes.

1. Metallurgy--USSR
2. Manganese wastes--Control systems

G. Z.

*Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskii
institut im. S. M. Kirova*

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E4j

27
The use of manganese-containing masses for the purification of gases with respect to hydrogen sulfide and carbon disulfide. V. T. Chagunava and Ya. G. Huchukari (S. M. Kirov Georgian Polytech. Inst., Tbilisi). *Sobremennye Akad. Nauk Gruzii. S.S.R.* 18, No. 5, 541-8 (1957) (in Russian).—Analyses are given of masses of various composition derived from natural ores or metallurgical sludges, with respect to Mn, MnO₂, SiO₂, CaO, Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, MgO, P, S, BaO, H₂O; one such mass contains MnCO₃. H₂S is removed from gases by the reactions $MnO_2 + H_2S = MnO \cdot H_2O + S$; $MnO \cdot H_2O + H_2S = MnS + 2H_2O$. CS₂ is removed both by adsorption and formation of thiocarbonate. The masses can be regenerated by heating for 4 hrs. at 900-50°, and then for 2 hrs. at 700-50°; up to 600 g. S/l. can be driven off during the regeneration.

Werner Jacobson —

John

BUCHUMENSKIY, B.A.
SKRIPNICHENKO, D.F., professor; BUCHUMENSKIY, B.A.

Two cases of intrasosseous metal osteosynthesis in fractures of both hips. Ortop.travm. i protes. 18 no.3:56-57 My-Je '57.

(MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. D.F. Skripnichenko) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.T.Sterostenko)

(HIP, fract.

osteosynthesis of both hips)

TSYBYRNE, K.A.; BUCHUMENSKIY, B.A.

Some problems in the treatment of fractures of the long bones in children. Zdravookhranenie 3 no.6:51-53 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent N.Kh. Anestiadi)
i 4-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Kishineva (glavnyy vrach M.A. Ashumov).
(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)—FRACTURES)

CHMEL, L.; BUCHVALD, J.; DROBNICA, L.

New and shortened therapy of superficial trichophytosis of the smooth skin with p-bromophenylisothiocyanate (PBFI). Cesk.derm. 34 no.6:365-373 D '60.

1. Dermato-venerologicka klinika lekarskej fakulty univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave; Vyskumne laboratorium mykologie, prednosta prof.dr. L.Chmel; Katedra technickej mikrobiologie a biochemie SVST v Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. P.Nemec. cl. koresp. SAV.

(RINGWORM ther)

(THIOCYANATES ther)

(FUNGICIDES ther)

BUCHVALD, J.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia.

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation:

Source: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, Vol X, No 9, 1961; pp 541-546

Data: "Preventing Dermatophytosis in Swimmers"

✓CHEEL, L. Department of Dermato-Venereology, Medical Faculty, Comenius University (Dermatovenerologicke katedra Lekarskej fakulty UK) Bratislava; Head (prednosta) of Mycology Research Laboratory (Vyskumni mykologicke laborator)

/ BUCHVALD, J. (No affiliation specified, may be same as above)

BUCHVALD, J.

BUCHVALDOVA, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No academic degree indicated

Department of Internal Medicine of the District Public Health
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Research Laboratory of Medical Mycology attached to the Department
of Dermatology and Venereology of the Medical Faculty of Comenius
University (Vyskumna laborator lekarakej mykologie pri Dermato-
venereologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty UK), Bratislava;
Head of the Research Laboratory: prof. L. CHMEL, MD.

Bratislava, Lekarsky Obsor, No 10, Oct 62, pp 588-594

"Candidamycoses in the Light of Recent Advances."

Co-author:

BUCHVALD, J., the same affiliation as above.

BUCHVALD, J.

The 1st epizootic of trichophytosis among horses in Slovakia,
caused by Trichophyton equinum. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.5:286-292
S '64.

1. Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri dermatolo-
gickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho, Brati-
slava.

CHMEL, L.; BUCHVALD, J.; DUBROVOVA, A.

Experimental use of p-bromophenylisothiocyanate for increasing the epilation effect of thallium. Cesk. dermat. 39 no.1:6-10 F'64.

1. Dermato-venerologicka katedra a Vyskumne laboratorium lekar-skej mykologie pri dermato-venerologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty UK v Bratislave; vedouci: prof. dr. L.Chmel.

*

BUCHVALD, J.

Contribution to the problem of animal reservoirs of trichophytosis and evaluation of their significance for man. Cesk. epidem. 14 no. 5: 289-295 S '65.

1. Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri dermatologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava.

L 39475-66 EWT(1)/T JK/GD

ACC NR: AP6000146 (A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/005/0289/0295

AUTHOR: Buchvald, J. (Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Dermatology, Research Laboratory of Medical Mycology, Medical Faculty, UK, Bratislava (Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri dermatologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty UK)

TITLE: Contribution to the problem of animal reservoirs of Trichophytosis and an evaluation of their significance for man

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 5, 1965, 289-295

TOPIC TAGS: infective disease, animal disease, animal parasite, skin disease, veterinary medicine

ABSTRACT: The increasing incidence of anthroprotozoan carrying trichophytosis infection in recent years was the stimulus which lead to the active investigation which is reported on here of the sources of this infection in various species of animals, in particular in small rodents. A trichophytosis (induced by laboratory breeds of mice and rabbits) observed by the author in a breeder of laboratory animals occasioned the present investigation. Clinical signs of the infection in the animals involved varied in degree but were localized on the head and ears and were manifested by moulting and the formation of scales. The results of the mycological examinations indicate the need for prophylactic and infection control measures to prevent the spread of such in-

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L 39475-66

ACC NR: AP6000146

fections not only from animal-to-animal, but from animal-to-man. The importance of this disease from the aspects of human and veterinary medicine are discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 06
SOV REF: 003

SUBM DATE: 21Nov64

ORIG REF: 022

OTH REF: 037

Card 2/2 MLP

BUCHVALD, J.

Historical review of the development of dermatology in Slovakia with regard to the epidemiological situation of the occurrence of dermatomycoses in the Slovak region. Cesk. dermat. 40 no.2: 65-80 Ap'65.

1. Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri dermatovenerologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci: prof. dr. L. Chmel, DrSc.).

EUCHVALD, J.; DUBROVOVA, A.

Epidemiological study of the incidence of occupational trichophytosis in attendants for laboratory animals. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.4:210-216 28 F'65.

1. Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri Dermatologickej katedre Lekarske fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci clen koresp. Slovenskej akademie vied L. Chmel, DrSc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZ /0067/65/014/005/0289/0295

AUTHOR: Buchvald, J. (Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Dermatology, Research Laboratory of Medical Mycology, Medical Faculty, UK, Bratislava (Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri dermatologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty UK)

TITLE: Contribution to the problem of animal reservoirs of Trichophytosis and an evaluation of their significance for man

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 5, 1965, 289-295

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1/2

BUCHVALDOVA, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No academic degree indicated

Department of Internal Medicine of the District Public Health
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Research Laboratory of Medical Mycology attached to the Department
of Dermatology and Venerology of the Medical Faculty of Comenius
University (Vyskumna laborator lekarskej mykologie pri Dermato-
venerologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty UK), Bratislava;
Head of the Research Laboratory: prof. L. CHMEL, MD.

Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, No 10, Oct 62, pp 588-594

"Candidamycoses in the Light of Recent Advances."

Co-author:

BUCHVALD, J., the same affiliation as above.

BUCHVALDOVA, S.

(3)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DUCHON, J., MD; FERIENCIKOVA, B; BUCHVALDOVA, S; KRCMERYOVA, H.

1. Internal Medicine Ward OUNZ (Interni oddelenie OUNZ), Bratislava-vidiek (for Duchon); 2. Kraj hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica (Krajaska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica), Bratislava (for all)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 4, 1963, pp 235-240

"The Use of Quantitative Bacteriological Examination of the Urine in the Diagnosis of Infections of the Uropeietic Tract."

Biochemistry

BULGARIA

EISENSTADT, T. B., ~~BUCHVALOV, I. B.~~, RAITCHEVA, E., Biochemical Research Laboratory, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR

"Cytochemical Studies on the Solitary Growth of Oocytes in Priapulus Caudatus"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskov Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 12, 1966, pp 1199-1202

Abstract: [English article] The authors carried out determinations of effects of extractants on periodic acid Schiff reaction-positive material in oocytes of *Priapulus caudatus* with the aim of elucidating the role of certain structures within the egg cell described earlier (Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 19, 1966, No 6, 543-546). An analysis of cytochemical and electron microscope data indicates that the intercellular cavities and the lacunae of the EPR contain phospholipids and glycoproteins. The electronmicrograph shows that the yolk platelets are closely connected with the EPR lacunae. The surface and EPR lacunae appear to be the storage site of glycoproteins and phospholipids, which are constituents of the yolk platelets. A theoretical discussion of the results concludes the article. References: 2 Bulgarian and 3 Western. (Manuscript received, 8 Aug 66.)

BUCHVAROV, A.

BUCHVAROV, A. Separating the silk from the waste and the bassinetto silk without harming the silk mass. p. 34. Vol. 5, no. 8, 1956 ELEKTROENERGIJA. Sofia, Bulgaria

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Correct classification of silkworm cocoons. p. 7.
LEKA PROMISHLENOST. Vol. 5, no. 7, 1957.
Sofia, Bulgaria.

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Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

BUCHVAROV, Angel

Use of punched card systems in the planning of labor and labor wages in industrial enterprises. Trud tseni 7 no.1:54-64 '65.

DONEV, Krum; BUCHVAROV, Anton

Results from the spring feeding of hybrid silkworms, crossbreeds of the Bulgarian yellow and some Chinese and Japanese hybrid varieties. Tekstilna prom 12 no.1:5-7 '63.

BUCHVAROV, Anton

Methods of evaluating raw cocoons. Trud Inst tekstil prom 2:
53-66 '62.

BUCHVAROV, B.; ANTONOV, A., tehnič. sutrudnik; MLUCHKOVA, L., technic.
~~sutrudnik~~

Tobacco pitch in dermatological practice. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5
no.3:60-68 1954.

1. Iz Klinikata za kožni i veneričeski bolesti pri Meditsinskata
akademija I.P.Pavlov, Plovdiv (sav.: dots. B.Buchvarov).

(SKIN, diseases,

ther., tobacco pitch)

(TOBACCO,

pitch, ther. of skin dis.)

(TARS,

tobacco pitch, ther. of skin dis.)

BuchVAROV, B.

BUCHVAROV, B. dots; BOTEV, Shch.; DIMITROV, D.; PROFIROV, D.; TOLEV, Iv.

Lubrication oil in dermatological practice. Suvrem.med., Sofia
6 no.4:42-49 '55.

1. Iz klinika za koshni i venericheski bolesti pri Visshia
meditsinski institut I.P. Pavlov-Plovdiv (sav.:dots. B. Buchvarov)
(PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, therapeutic use,
lubrication oil in skin dis.)
(SKIN, diseases,
ther., lubrication oil)

BUCHVAROV, B., inzh.; NOVOSELOV, N., inzh.

Manufacture of skiver uppers. Kozhi Sofia 3 no.5:2-3 '62.

1. DIP "9-ti septemvri", Ruse.

BUCHVAROV, D.

Buchvarov, D. How the Runo State Textile Combine worked as a result of the appeal of the 25 front-ranking enterprises. p.35.

The workers' collective of the Tundzha State Industrial Enterprise in Yambol has overfulfilled its pledge in answer to the appeal. p.36.

Vol. 4, no. 7, 1955 LEKA PROMISHELENOST Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

BUCHVAROV, D.

BUCHVAROV, D. Norms in lighting in textile enterprises. p. 29. Vol. 5, no. 8,
1956 ELEKTROENERGIJA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions Lists (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

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"Improving the quality of the carding machinery in Bulgaria."

LEKA PROMISHLENCST. TEKSTIL., Sofia, Bulgaria., Vol. 7, No. 11, 1958

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

BUCHVAROV, D.

BUCHVAROV, D. The pine forest near the city of Turgovishte. p. 152

Vol. 12, no. 4, Apr. 1956

GOROSKO STOPANSTVO

AGRICULTURE

Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

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SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

BUCHVAROV, Dimitar

Some problems in cocoon production. Tekstilna prom 11 no.4:3-4 '62.

BUCHAROV, D.; PETROV, I.

"Qualities of the poplar shoots cultivated in various densenesses and conditions in the nursery."

p. 11 (Gorsko Stopanstvo, Vol. 14, no. 5, 1958, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9,
September 1958

MILADINOV, Vl. inzh.; DOKTOROV, I., inzh.; BUCHVAROV, D., inzh.; ZHELEV,
Iv., inzh.

Protection of rotary machines in the block systems from lightning.
Elektroenergiia 15 no.12:3-7 D '64.

1. ENERGOPROEKT.

BUCHVAROV, G.K.

Helminthofauna of bats (Chiroptera) in Bulgaria. Trud Pedag
inst Plovdiv 1 no.1:99-101 '63.

1. Chair of the Zoology of Invertebrates, Higher Pedagogic
Institute, Plovdiv. Head: Professor Zh. Lambrev.

BUCHVAROV, G. K.

Geographic distribution of *Polystoma integerrimum* (Frol).
Priroda Bulg 12 no. 4: 102-103 J1-Ag '63.

L 33309-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-L/Pb-L

MJW/JD/HW

B/0005/64/000/012/0029/0032

ACCESSION NR: AP5006098

AUTHOR: Kortenski, Khr. (Docent, Engineer, Candidate of technical sciences);
Buchvarov, Iv. (Engineer)

TITLE: The nature of plastic deformation at superhigh velocities

SOURCE: Mashinostroene, no. 12, 1964, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: plastic deformation, metal deformation, hardened structure

ABSTRACT: The behavior of metals subjected to plastic deformation at superhigh velocities was studied. The specimens were made in the form of projectiles which were fired from an 1892 "Manlicher" rifle at a cast iron slab 12 mm thick from a distance of 4000 meters. Ten different metals and alloys were tested: aluminum, copper, duralumin D6, St3, mesing, SCh12-28, gray cast iron, white cast iron, and 45, 12KhNZA and G13 steels. The projectiles weighed 7 ± 0.1 grams each. The velocity of the specimen at impact, i.e. at the beginning of plastic deformation, was calculated by the formula:

$$v_g = v_0 \pm \Delta v_0$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006098

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where V_g is the actual impact velocity, V_0 is the velocity for a standard bullet (50,400 m/min), and ΔV_0 is the change in initial velocity which depends on parameter changes. Charges of 1.10, 2.20 and 3.30 grams were used (standard charge is 3.09 grams). The calculated velocities for these charges were 35,640, 49,080 and 62,400 m/min respectively. The test results are given in tabular form and curves are drawn for the relationship between deformation and velocity for all metals tested. Microphotographs of the specimens are also given. It was found that all metals tested were hardened at velocities above 36,000 m/min. Mechanical hardening was most pronounced in G13 steel and least in the pure metals (aluminum and copper). The hardness curve seemed to stabilize at deformation velocities ranging from 60,000 to 66,000 m/min for all metals except G13 steel. It is concluded that mechanical hardening may cease to increase and even begin to fall at greater deformation velocities. It is suggested that plastic deformation at extremely high velocities may differ from cold plastic deformation and perhaps may resemble hot plastic deformation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM, ME

BUCHVAROV, Kh.

"Cement with Other Mixtures." p. 25,
(TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

BuchVAROV, Kh.

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"Utilization of slag from electric steel furnaces in the cement industry", P. 39., (TESHKA PROMISHLEENOST, Vol. 3, No. 7, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

BUCHVAROV, Kh.

BUCHVAROV, KH.

"Sulfat-resistant cement", P. 37., (TESHKA PROMISHLENOST, Vol. 3,
No. 9, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

BUCHVAROV, Kh.; PRES LAVSKI, N.

Protected concrete. p. 51.

(TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST. Vol. 4, No. 2, 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

BUCHVAROV, KH.; STCINOV, V.

Some results from investigation of the hydraulic properties of cur coal scoria and ashes. p.30. TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST. (Ministerstvo na tezhkata promishlenost) Sofia. Vol. 5, no. 6, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Binding Materials. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 6162^H₂₁
AUTHOR : Buchvarov, Kh.; Boradzhiev, M. Krachulov, Kh.;**
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Water Stability of Cement.
ORIG. PUB. : Khimiya i industriya (Bulg.), 1958, 30, No 5, 130-135
ABSTRACT : Water stability of cements (C) with the addition of sand, limestone, glass, slags, bentonite and others was investigated. Presented are chemical compositions and other characteristics of additives. Described is the method for the determination of water stability — by the quantity of Ca(OH)_2 removed from C. It is indicated that with the increased content of sand and limestone, % of

**Stiynov, V.

*Concrete.

Card: 1/2

H - 47

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhGim., No 17, 1959, No. 61621

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
Con'd

: $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ leached out is increased. With the increased content of bentonite and slags, % of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ lost is reduced. The investigation covered water stabilities of clinkers of the Bulgarian factories. Their physico-chemical properties and without additives have the highest losses of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$. Quantities of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ leached out from different C (without additives) depend on the $\text{C}_3\text{S}/\text{C}_2\text{S}$ ratio, with the increase of which water stabilities of C decrease. The highest water stability was of the slag-portland cement mixtures.

Card:

2/2

-- Ya.Satunovskiy.

BUCHVAROV, L.

Nikolov, L. Preserving vitamins in canned food. p. 25.
LEKA PROMISHLENOST, Sofiya, Vol. 4, no. 1, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

BUCHVAROV, M., inzh.

Printed radio receivers. Nauka i tekhnolozhiya no.10:15 0 '57.

BUCHVAROV, Mikhail

Natural philosophy system of Dr. Petur Beron. Spisanie BAN
9 no. 1/2:96-118 '64.

L 41790-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m)/EPR Pr-4/PS-4/Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AT5004298

B/2503/64/012/01-/0127/0136

AUTHOR: Khristov, V., Buchvarov, N., (Bychvarov, N.); Markov, A.

TITLE: Investigation of some kinetic characteristics of the IRT-1000 reactor at Sofia by the reactor oscillator method

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na. Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 12, no. 1/2, 1964, 127-136

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, neutron, delayed neutron, fission neutron, ionization chamber, reactor oscillator method

ABSTRACT: The reactor oscillator method has been used to determine the effective participation of delayed neutrons β^* and the mean lifetime ℓ of instantaneous fission neutrons in the active zone (see Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure) of the IRT-1000 reactor at Sofia (Bulgaria). An improved oscillating method proposed by Polish specialists was used (Bouzik, J., Dabek, W., Dobrowsky, C. et. al., Nukleonika, Vol. VI, No. 11, 1961). The resulting signal from the oscillation was detected using a small, hollow, compensated, coaxial ionization chamber. This made it possible to oscillate a sample in the same channel in the immediate vicinity of the detector itself (above and below it), thereby improving the sensitivity of the

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ACCESSION NR: AT5004298

measurement method. The experimentally determined values β^* and λ were used in computing and constructing amplitude curves and frequency-phase characteristics for the reactor (Fig. 3 of the Enclosure). Later, a corrected reaction curve was constructed. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Oct63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Cord 2/5

BUCHVAROV, N.

Principles of contemporary television. p.36.
(RADIO Vol. 4, no. 4, 1955, Sofiya)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (HEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

BUCHVAROV, N.

Principles of modern television. p. 45. RADIO. (Ministerstvo na poshtite, telegrafite, telefonite i radioto i Tsentralniiia suvet na dobrovolnata organizatsiia za sudeistvie na otbranta) Sofiya. Vol. 4, no. 5, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 25 No. 12, December 1955

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Vol. 4, no. 10, 1955

RADIO

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Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

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v. 1. Fundamentals of radio engineering.

DLC: TK6550.B735

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

RICHARD V. N.

Single-tube receiver with feedback. Nauka i tekhnolozhiya no.6:24-26
Je '57.

BUCHVAROV, N.

One-tube network receiver. Nauka i tekhn mladezh no.11:23-24
N '57.

BUCHVAROV, N.

"Accelerators of charged atoms."

p. 35 (Radio I Televiziia) Vol. 6, no. 12, 1957
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

BUCHVAROV, N.: BUCHVAROV, D.

TECHNOLOGY

Vol. 7, no. 5, 1958.

Buchvarov, N. ; Buchvarov, D. From the experience of the Polish carding-machines.
p. 32.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1.
Jan. 1959

Buchvarov, N.

Method for sorting out heterogeneous wool on a cylindrical carding machine. p. 41

TEKSTILNA PROMISHLENOST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959
Uncl.

KHRISTOV, B.; SAKALYAN, K. [Sakalian, K.]; BYCHVAROV, N. [Buchvarov, N.]

Automatic recorder of the reactor-activated wires. Doklady BAN
15 no.3:249-252 '62.

1. Predstavleno akad. G. Nadzhakovym [Nadzhakov, G.], chlen
Redaktsionnoy kollegii, "Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk."

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

The two-tube battery receiver. Nauka i tekhn mladezh no.8:19-21 Ag '57.

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

Electric current rectifiers. Nauka i tekhnolozhiya no.9:28-30
S '57.

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

The two-tube network receiver. Nauka i tekhnolozhiya
no.12:18-20, 28-29 1957.

BUCHVAROV, N., inz.

Control of the IRT-1000 atomic reactor. Radio i televiziiia 11 no.4:91-99
'62.

L-18459-63

EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD Pu-1
B/2503/62/010/002/0037/0045

JXT(IJP)

ACCESSION NR: AT3002409

AUTHOR: Khrstov, V.; Damyanov, D.; and B'chvarov, N.

TITLE: Certain results from the study of corona counters of neutrons and their use in reactor measurements

SOURCE: B'lgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 10, no. 2, 1962, 37-45

TOPIC TAGS: corona counter, corona, neutron counter, neutron, reactor, reactor measurement, IRT-1000

ABSTRACT: Authors have constructed several types of corona counters with electrodes of different shapes (shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1), filled with pure argon. Working characteristics of counters were studied with the help of the apparatus, shown in block diagram in Fig. 2 of Enclosure 2. It is shown that a stable corona and a good working plateau may be obtained by the appropriate selection of charge resistances and argon pressure. Empirical correlations have been established between the corona and the working characteristics of the counter. The advantages of the corona counter has enabled the authors to use it as a

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L 18459-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002409

2
convenient and stable detector in construction an all-wave neutron counter with effectiveness for the whole reactor spectrum. A long cylindrical corona counter was used by the authors in measuring the efficacy of the biological shielding and the gate valves of the IRT-1000 in Sofia. "The authors express their gratitude to Stefan Ridzhikov, manager of the glass-blowing workshop, for his valuable technical assistance." Orig. art. has 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 04^Jun^63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/42

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

The ferroresonance stabilizer. Nauka i tekhnolozhiya 14
no.12:31 '62.

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

A current rectifier for the loading of motorcycle accumulators.
Nauka i tekhnol. no.12:31 '62.

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

Fighting against radio interferences. Nauka i tekhnika mladezh 15
no.1:29-30 Ja '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Nauka i tekhnika za
mladezhata."

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

Semiconductor for rectangular pulse shaping. Radio i televizii
12 no.8:248 '63.

1. Bulgarska akademiia na naukite.

BUCHVAROV, N., inzh.

Universal transformer. Nauka i tekhnika mladezh 15 no. 2:29-30
F '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Nauka i tekhnika za mladezhta."

KHRISTOV, V.; STANOLOV, A.; BUCHVAROV, N.; ROMANOV, G.

An automatically controlled diffusion Wilson chamber operating under conditions of intensive irradiation of the reactor neutron beams. Fiz mat spisanie BAN 7 no.1:30-38 '64.

BUCHVAROV, Nikolai

Radioisotopes in national economy. Priroda Bulg 13 no.6:25-31
N-D '64.

L 41790-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Pe-4/Pu-4
 ACCESSION NR: AT5004298 B/2503/64/012/01-/0127/0136

AUTHOR: Khristov, V., Buchvarov, N., (Bychvarov, N.); Markov, A.

TITLE: Investigation of some kinetic characteristics of the IRT-1000 reactor at Sofia by the reactor oscillator method

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut, Izvestiya na. Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 12, no. 1/2, 1964, 127-136

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, neutron, delayed neutron, fission neutron, ionization chamber, reactor oscillator method

ABSTRACT: The reactor oscillator method has been used to determine the effective participation of delayed neutrons β^* and the mean lifetime λ of instantaneous fission neutrons in the active zone (see Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure) of the IRT-1000 reactor at Sofia (Bulgaria). An improved oscillating method proposed by Polish specialists was used (Bouzik, J., Dabek, W., Dobrowsky, C. et. al., Nukleonika, Vol. VI, No. 11, 1961). The resulting signal from the oscillation was detected using a small, hollow, compensated, coaxial ionization chamber. This made it possible to oscillate a sample in the same channel in the immediate vicinity of the detector itself (above and below it), thereby improving the sensitivity of the

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L 41790-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004298

measurement method. The experimentally determined values β^* and λ were used in computing and constructing amplitude curves and frequency-phase characteristics for the reactor (Fig. 3 of the Enclosure). Later, a corrected reaction curve was constructed. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Oct63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/5